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stone mountains in which are found twelve caves and grottos, most of them interesting, and some of them more than commonly attractive. Brünn is the convenient point of departure for those who wish to visit these picturesque mountains and their fine caves; and this little book tells how they may be reached, and gives many facts about them that are not only interesting but are also of scientific quality. In some of the caves are remains of fossil animals, and particularly of the extinct cave bear, but the best specimens, naturally, have been taken to the museum at Vienna.

Geologischer Führer durch Bosnien und die Hercegovina. By Dr. Friedrich Katzer, Government Geologist. 280 pp., 8 maps, 64 illustrations, and Index. The Government, Sarajevo, Bosnia, 1903.

This attractively-produced and authoritative little work was especially prepared for the Ninth International Geological Congress at Vienna last fall, whose programme included an excursion through Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the members had an opportunity to enjoy the scenic beauty of these regions and witness their remarkable development since the influence of Austria-Hungary became predominant. The book was prepared to facilitate the efforts of the members in their attention to the geology of the provinces traversed. After a short review of the subject the geological conditions along the extensive routes followed by the excursionists in September last are described in greater detail. Besides a map of the rail and wagon routes there are seven others, which are excellent specimens, showing the rock formations of more or less extended areas visited. The illustrations include many picturesque photographs and geological profiles. The book is an addition to the rather limited scientific literature relating to these provinces.

L'Évolution Comparée des Sables, par Jules Girard. Pp. 121, pl. XII, 40 figs. in text. Large 8vo. Paris, F. R. de Rudeval, 1903.

In this essay the author has collected observations from a wide range of literature, and has combined them with extensive personal observations into a valuable and interesting compend of the geographical action of sands under all conditions. The subject is considered under four heads: erosion, meteoric abrasion, dunes, and alteration of coast-lines. The article well repays careful reading, and the abundant references give an admirable review of current literature, and indicate a surprising number of investigations of a subject that at first thought seems rather narrow in scope.